

and for the lover a way to meet her eyes and read their language that no other might translate. For the drunkard there was grog, for Paddy a row, for the man of business a day to do his chores. For the lawyer there was a fee, for the doctor a plague, for the farmer a famine. There was a cup of water for the dying soldier, a harp for the saint, and for the poor penniless poet, a pension. For the wanderer there was a home, for Willy Barrows a wife, and a smoked-herring for the tired, starving mediant. There was a lounge, long as a Siberian winter, for the retailer of scandal, and a budget, marked "glorious," for the Club of Merry Laughters!

"Now," said our guide, "we will show our menagerie." So we entered at the door of the tent and trod upon a carpet woven of living snakes, that writhed and turned and glistened in the pale light of the place, and waved and rolled so strangely, I was effected with a tumultuous feeling akin to sea-sickness.

Then there came within an arm's length, great monsters of the sea, that slowly dragged their huge folds over each other, and sent out unearthly noises, that shook the earth like a thousand thunders. I had seen them once before, when a girl. One night I thought I had started on a voyage to sea. All sail was set, and we waved adieu to friends. A vigorous breeze sprang up, and wafted us into the midst of the bay, and then the wind died, and the calm came, like a bird and hovered over us. Then terrible noises boomed up from the depths of the sea. Elephantine heads slowly rose from their beds, and floated on the surface. Then the sea roared and the monsters gasped for breath. They struggled with Death till the stars quivered, and the moon looked purple. Death strove fearfully with them, but he conquered and then he stretched himself on the sea—and Death was dead. Farther on was the night-mare, browsing on hens-bane and aconite, planted on lovers' graves. The panners, laden with ill-omens were laid across her, and she started on her nightly peregrinations headed straight for the bed-side of a fever-patient. We went on to where a dignified grimalkin sat watching a mouse, meanwhile puffing away most leisurely, at the stump of an old pipe. Others strutted across our path with cigars among their whiskers, while clouds of smoke perfumed and concealed their pusillanimous features. And old brown cow, while the maid milked her, regaled her Schneiderian membrane with enormous pinches of snuff, while her frolicsome calf having stolen a most refreshing quantity of it, went sneezing about the yard with sideshakingly ludicrous astonishment. A Canadian farm-house had specialized the floor of his stable with the juice of tobacco, and when his master came to bridle him, the Canadian demurred, until he had removed the quid with the grace of an accomplished chewer of the cud.

Well, Agnes," said Willy, "if we keep on, we shall next be in the land of the Hovynhymns and be mistaken for fugitive Yahoos. Shall we go?"

"Yes, yes, we've seen enough," I whispered.

"That's my opinion," gravely responded the surgeon. "So here's for daylight!"

"Won't you stay to breakfast?" asked our guardian cherubim.

"Thank you, we've an engagement at the doctor's at six."

"Abl, well, call again."

"Thank you. Good morning," and away we went like a ray of the morning sun.

And the committee are willing to attest that in the above report we are all FRANK M. L.

A fire broke out at Columbia on Tuesday night 10th inst, in the lane in the rear of Price & Berry's Furniture Store, which if it had not been promptly subdued by the energy and skill of the Fire Companies aided by the citizens, would have done great damage.

GEORGIA WHEAT CROP.—The Mill-edgeville Recorder says: "The Wheat crop, from our accounts, throughout Georgia, are very forward, and unusually promising. This is very pleasant news; it will relieve any deficiency, we trust, in the corn supply, created by the unusual quantity of the latter article required to make pork, from our prolonged spring weather during the past winter months."

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Washington News states that the Commissioner of the General Land Office has decided, that the affidavits of two or more respectable persons are necessary to suspend the issue of the warrants, the right descends to the next of kin, provided for by law.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN MICHIGAN.—The Committee on the Judiciary, in the House of Representatives of Michigan, have reported that it is not advisable to change the existing laws, so as to reinstate capital punishment in the code.

A slave named Jim, has been convicted in the Pitt County Court, Virginia, and sentenced to be hung for the murder of Reason Deloach.

## THE SUMTER BANNER:

Sumterville, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1849.

M. M. Nash, Jun., Editor.

### TRAVELLING AGENT.

Rev. F. B. RUSSELL, is a travelling Agent for this paper, and is authorized to receive subscriptions and receipts for the same.

### AGENTS FOR THE BANNER.

Messrs. WHITE, & Co. Sumterville, S. C.

T. W. PROVES, Esq., Camden, S. C.

All communications intended for the BANNER must be directed Post Paid to the present Editor.

### To Correspondents.

D. OF PRIVATEER—will receive due attention next week.

### Cotton.

Charleston.—Prices from 5 3/4 to 7 1/4 cents per pound.

COTTON DESTROYED.—The frost of Sunday night last cut down all the cotton—corn suffered considerably though recovering.

### The Remedy.

The result of the late Connecticut election exhibits a great Democratic gain, amounting almost to an entire change of the politics of that state; but, to the south, as far as its influence extends, it is a distinction without a difference. The union of the Whigs and "Free Soilers" at the November election gave Connecticut to the Whigs, but now the "Free Soilers" voted with the Democrats and have nearly given that state into the hands of that old and true party—but it still leaves the "Free Soilers" in possession of the balance of power. In New York we perceive that the new party still keeps up its organization and its presses continue to call for action on the part of Congress, aiming at other violations of the constitutional rights of the South. The South has certainly exhausted every effort mildly but firmly, to awaken a regard for the Constitution and a respect for our rights—that union, which is as dear to us as well as to the North, which we have made as many sacrifices to sustain as any other section of the Republic, and to which we have an ardent and sincere attachment, is continually threatened and endangered by the repeated and determined interference of the North with Southern institutions. Reason has exhausted its powers, patriotism its influence, and the question now is, what can we do to protect ourselves against these repeated and vexatious assaults? We must cease to be customers to those who are continually assailing us in the most tender point connected with our established rights. Present interests are keen touchstones and the patriotism of some men is confined to the pocket. There is nothing which seems to effect the agitators of the North and East so much as witnessing the gradual increase of Southern Manufacturing Establishments. They are aware that agriculture is our main shaft, and have permanent reliance that our agricultural products are inexhaustibly rich and must always find a home or a foreign market; that we can produce every thing for our home consumption, and if in addition to these advantages we shall deem it expedient to engraft manufactures upon our staple products, that the cotton which we raise with one hand we spin with another, that we clothe our wives and daughters and slaves with our own fabrics, that we manufacture what we consume—they lose us as a customer and thus losing the supplies and the supplying of six millions of people will so reduce the value of their manufacturing stock as to leave their stately manufacturing palaces with only a moiety of white laborers, and they will feel that the South is no longer disposed to kiss the hand that smites them. While on this subject we would urge upon the attention of our readers the necessity of bringing up the rising generation to MECHANICAL BUSINESS. It is admitted that the mechanic arts are the arm of civilization—then do away with that foolish pride or objection to such measures. If we educate one generation in the useful arts we will soon free ourselves from our Northern foes. In what part of the South can be found Engineers, carpenters, painters engine builders, masons or architects but what are Northerners. We cultivate with Northern implements—when we can manufacture them. We use Northern comforts and conveniences such as plate, carriages, saddles furniture, books, carpets, etc etc, when will a little enterprise we can manufacture them all. It is a very foolish argument that the mechanic is no gentleman—that it is degrading—look to History, to our Congressional Halls, to our Ancestors and such arguments are refuted. No, the mechanic arts are the bone and sinew of the country and we never can be a free people unless we encourage them and by instructing our rising generation in them, they will act hereafter as the safe guard of our institutions. The steady increase of manufactures in the South, always, of course, subservient to agriculture, will be a subject which will inevitably force itself upon the consideration of our Southern Political economists. It is a fair, a just and expedient retaliation, and involves no question of disunion, defection or agitation. Try it—it must work well.

President TAYLOR, it is said, intends to leave the Slavery Question entirely in the hands of his Cabinet. If he does so he violates every pledge made by him.

### SHOW!! SHOW!!!

THE VAGARIES OF THE WEATHER.—For the last three weeks the community have anxiously waited on the "Clerk of the Weather" for a supply of the "needful" i. e. water—but the rain-clouds were dry—not a drop descended to console the dust-choked traveler or the anxious planter. The country suffering from the incessant heat, the roads fairly dissolved into sand, and particles intermingling with the air and water were inhaled and imbibed with discontented manhood. Saturday night last the wind blew rather "fresh" and it turned coldish—fleeing clouds obscured the luminaries of night at intervals, and the old folks complained terribly of the "moaning of the wind." Sunday morning dawned—dark rolling clouds, at the winds fleetest rate, brushed across the hemisphere, the sun shone not—the air had that listless property denoting an impending storm, the streets were deserted—more than ordinarily so; the cattle moaned and slowly sought the shelter of their sheds, smoke was observed curling in wreaths from every chimney mounting towards the now, overcast heavens, those that ventured out, donned the cloak and pronounced the weather cold—bitter indeed, for April, and those lazily inclined to take advantage of the "Day of Rest" crawled back to their warm nests. What was going to happen? Every one remarked—something wonderful it must be, and something wonderful it was. It snowed!! Yes, at one o'clock, remember the hour, on Sunday evening it commenced snowing at a very rapid rate and the storm lasted to night, covering the green carpet which nature had already spread over the earth, with as it were a white coverlid. All the vestiges of spring were for a while obliterated, and the appearance presented by the gardens and shrubbery in our town was beautiful indeed. It was a picture for the artist—a mingling of winter and summer—a complete freak of nature. Only imagine rich clusters of blushing roses imbedded in a crust of snow, lilies enrobed in a covering of their own color, the violet peeping forth from a robe of white, the honeysuckle clustering with it and the jessamine and myrtle, the tulip and the lilac tipped with the fleecy flakes and snow balls covered with veritable snow. We have not for a long time seen anything so beautiful—so sublime, as the contrast of the white and green. What would our Northern friends think to see the snow first shroud from the early clustering pea pods before their delicious contents were subjected to the formulae of the cuisine, or the strawberries disrobed from a fleecy covering before they were plunged into the cream and sugar—for we have to chronicle the simple fact of their arrival, perhaps the first of the season. What will our (we almost said Brother) Parent editor of the "Times" say when we tell him we were dining with green peas, strawberries for desert while a glance through the window made manifest the fruit and shade trees tinted with white, a roaring white oak fire in the chimney, a combination perhaps as unprecedented as astonishing. The change of the weather, however, will benefit us; the dust has been laid and a slight moisture imparted to Flora's rizing generation. No harm, as we have yet heard of, has resulted to the growing crop from this sudden visitation, though at one time the fleecy cloud was so very thick and fell with such rapidity as to induce a belief that the natives were to be astonished with a sleigh-ride.

### Sons of Temperance.

The events of Thursday evening last will long be remembered by the inhabitants of Sumter District. The Division of the Sons of Temperance held a public meeting in the Methodist Church, which edifice was, at an early hour, filled with the combined beauty and intelligence of the "Daughters of Sumter." At an early hour Thursday evening the "Sons" congregated from every portion of the District, even from the most distant confines. The Division formed at 7 o'clock headed by the Sumter Band, transparencies and torches flashing in the night air, and over 250 members joining in the procession, they marched into the Church. The exercises commenced by an original voluntary by the Band, dedicated to the Division, which was rendered in a very masterly manner. The Chaplain of the Division offered up a very eloquent and impressive prayer, after which Col. M. Moses, W. P. called the attention of the audience in a few brief, though pertinent, remarks to the objects of the Order and the purposes of the meeting. Capt. T. B. FRASER, W. A. followed and introduced to the assembly His Honor Judge O'NEALE D. W. G. P., who, in his usual energetic and felicitous manner served to interest them with an eloquent and instructive discourse of nearly two hours length replete with argumentative anecdotes and sound and judicious reasonings. The evening's exercises were interspersed with music by the Band which conferred great credit on itself by the artistic manner of its performances. After the Judge's remarks the Division reformed and with the addition of the "Cold Water Army" marched back to their quarters. We are happy to state that the Division is in a very prosperous condition, the present gathering amounting to over 250 members, and at the last regular meeting thirteen new members were admitted and a like number of proposals. This Division has contributed, in a great measure, to reform the entire District and has reclaimed a vast number of King Alcohol's subjects. The Order is a credit to the country and we trust will soon extend its borders so as to take every repentant sinner within its fostering fold.

### European News.

Our papers by the Niagara Steamship speak in gloomy terms of affairs on the Continent, particularly in England. We see the change in the barometer of public feelings to the fall of cotton, the reverses in India and in the costly reinforcements required for that country, the gloomy aspect of affairs in Italy and the unsettled state of France with her foreign relations, in the decay of colonial prosperity and increased troubles in Canada, and the unwillingness of Parliament to enquire into the public burdens and propose a remedy. Still England has seen more trying times and has emerged from greater difficulties; her determination to maintain a neutral position on continental affairs is one of sound and wise expediency. England has been the banker of Europe in all former wars and is staggering its load of responsibilities. The appeal of the Pope to the Catholic powers to establish an armed interpenance in his behalf responded to by Austria, Spain, and Naples will revive the war in Italy unless England and France shall protest against it. The wars on the continent are by no means concluded and the Red Republicans of France keep up agitation in that country. American securities continue firm and emigration to California appears to be on the increase. Clubs have been abolished in France. The Cholera is disappearing rapidly, though raging in Ireland, the west and south of which are in a deplorable condition. The Austrian Parliament is quarrelling and in the mean time, the Hungarian war proceeds with unrelenting fury. The Magyars have adopted a guerrilla warfare, and Prince Windischgratz remains at Buda.

A letter from Berlin states that in consequence of negotiations with the German Imperial Minister, a Prussian Envoy will proceed to the United States, wholly for the purpose of buying both sailing vessels and steamers, to be commanded by American officers until the natives shall be qualified sufficiently for the purpose.

The King of Holland has been removed from the scene of impending strife on the Continent, having expired on the 17th ult. His son, now King William III, was in London at the time, but immediately proceeded to his dominion, where probably he has peacefully ascended the throne.

The soi-disant Prince of Havi, Louis Christopher, died in an obscure work house near London, on the 18th ult. He would have been happier on a plantation. The English journals speak very highly of President Taylor's Message, but do not like the high tariff movement, and seem to rely on his remarks of being guided by the Constitution—trusting that this country may remain at peace and be prosperous for centuries hence.

### Signs.

Our town may be really entitled the town of "signs." The taste and skill of our artist, Mr. GRAY, has induced every merchant, lawyer, doctor, hotel keeper and artificer within its borders to "hang their banners on the outer wall." The variety of the designs is a happy relief to the monotony of the white exteriors of the stores, and they serve as a capital directory to instruct the stranger, who may now find without enquiry the object of his search.

We may boast of other signs of which our town has great cause to be proud, and at the head of these is the significant sign of Temperance which at this very moment is the grand sign of the times.—May it long endure to serve as the guide-post to point our whereabouts. By-the-by, while on this subject, let us be permitted to add, that WE have nailed our own shingle to the plank at the office occupied by the former Editor where we will be happy to receive new subscribers, communications for former contributors and advertising favors from the public in general.

### The Court.

The Court has continued its sitting during the week with indefatigable attention and has managed to get through a very heavy calendar. The Grand Jury we are happy to say, found, but three indictments, none of any importance or for any heinous crimes, which speaks well for the sobriety and order of the district and will contrast favorably with any in the State. The Calendar as we before mentioned was very heavy, consisting as follows:

336 Summary Process Docket  
117 Enquiry  
90 Issue

Up to the hour of going to press Court had not adjourned, though it will not continue in session many days longer.

The Whigs, it is said, have carried the New York Municipal election.

### A Valuable Improvement.

This is truly the era of invention—we progress rapidly. It is but a few weeks since we chronicled the very valuable invention of Mr. Dyon, we are now called on to make mention of another which will prove very beneficial by another resident of the District. Mr. J. S. Bossard had invented a very novel Machine for pounding Rice, by which this valuable grain can be prepared with more ease and at a great saving of labor and time. In fact its great merit lays in the great saving of motive power. This is effected by the use of a greater number of lifters—twelve being introduced instead of the present four. Its simplicity, the beauty and facility with which it prepares the grain, the great diminution of power required to put it in action, are all considerations that cannot be otherwise than interesting to those familiar with the production for Market.

Its construction differs in a few points only from the original rice machine, but those points seemed to have removed the greatest obstacle in the preparing this great staple of our state. By the additional number of lifters, their position on the shaft, and the reduction of their length gives to the lever in its mechanical operation on the pestle a power similar to that of the jack-screw. They are enabled to act without interruption by the addition of pistons on each side of the pestle, upon which the additional lifters are to act; these are placed at a proper distance above the point where the pestle is usually taken and is first in contact, and precisely on a half horizontal or parallel line to the centre of the shaft, while the other points are at an angle of perhaps 12 degrees below this point, but the revolving of the shaft soon brings it to a horizontal position where it also receives the pestle while ascending and carries it on to an angle of 12 degrees above the horizontal, from which the pestle falls into the mortar and is then immediately taken hold of by the others and convey up as before. It will be readily perceived these lifters are employed in the execution of each blow of the pestle, two on exterior acting at the same time; the other acting in the centre of the pestle as usual, which receives the latter as it ascend and finishes the elevation required. The machine in question has been in almost constant use for four months and the article produced will bear favorable comparison with that of the Charleston market. In its construction the motive may either be steam water or animal power. Mr. B. has the machine daily in use and turns out a very fair quantity. A patent is now in course of preparation.

SCIENTIFIC.—We take great pleasure in informing the public that Dr. W. FOSTER, purposes giving two lectures on Chemistry and Astronomy, accompanied with experiments and illustrations, commencing on Thursday evening next. They cannot fail to be attractive on account of their interesting and instructive nature. Many phenomena of nature are comparatively unknown to the community, and the Doctor's lecture will prove of much utility both to young and old. He intends to perform some very rare and beautiful experiments in regard to the atmosphere, and the various component gases. In fact the whole will be characterized as instructive and we hope that a generous patronage will be extended to the Doctor, who has gained considerable scientific reputation throughout the State. The "Palmetto State Banner" states that in his lectures at Columbia "all who attended were pleased and instructed."

Three hundred thousand dollars, principally in notes, luckily, were stolen from a merchant's counting-room in New Orleans on the 10th instant.

WINNSBORO' ELECTION.—The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Town Council of Winnsboro' on Monday last, for the ensuing year.

Edward G. Palmer, Jr., Intendant.

Wardens.—M. Hall, J. H. Propst, J. Cummings and H. B. McMaster.

THE MONTHLY HIVE, is the title of a new publication proposed to be issued by Messrs. I. E. Griet & Son, at Yorkville, at 50 cents per annum. It is to be devoted to Literature, Arts, Education, Morals, Criticism, &c.

Professor CAPERS, of Charleston formerly one of the officers of our State Citadel Academy, and more recently Professor of Ancient Languages in the Transylvanian University, has accepted the Presidency of the Kentucky Collegiate and Military Institution.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.—Including the members from Connecticut and New Hampshire, there have been elected to the new Congress 85 Whigs and 61 Democrats. If the remaining 85 members should be politically the same as before, there would be a Whig majority in the House of 17. In the Senate there will be a Democratic majority of 8 or 10.

LARGE PURCHASE.—Messrs. Anderson Young, of this place, have purchased the Rice plantation and hands on it, of Mr. Parker Quince, in this vicinity, for the sum of \$42,000. Mr. A. and Y. are closing their mercantile business with the view of planting Rice.—Wilmington Gazette.

The Florida Argus of the 29th ult. says: "The crops in Marion county presents a very thriving appearance, notwithstanding a frost the past two nights. Fifteen miles below us there has been no frost during the season. Cotton has been blooming the whole year, &c."

So great is the demand for houses in California, that some of the gold diggers were paying high prices for the privilege of lodging in hen-coops!

### Committee of Safety.

At a meeting of the Committee of Safety held in the Court House on Thursday the 13th inst. Col. J. L. MANNING, was called to the chair, who briefly stated the object of the meeting to be, the appointment of delegates from this Committee to assemble in Columbia the 4th of May next, there to act in conjunction with the different committees representing their districts throughout the state; when Capt. J. D. Ashmore offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Eleven Delegates from the Committee of Safety of Sumter District be appointed to meet Delegates from the several District Committees of this State on the second Monday in May next in the Town of Columbia to form a Central Committee and to concert all necessary measures for the preservation of our Equality in the Union and of one rights and interests in the common Territories.

Resolved, That we the Committee of Safety for this District believe it to be the duty of all the slave states to adopt such measures that in the event of the passage of the "Wilmot Proviso" or any kindred measures they may be prepared for instant separation and to take possession forthwith of all that Territory South of 36 deg. 40 min. North Lat. known as the "Missouri Compromise" line and to hold and defend the same at any and every hazard.

Resolved, That we believe it to be also the duty of all the Southern States in Convention or in some other organized form either jointly or severally to present a alternative for the consideration of Congress at its earliest meeting and to the Legislatures of the several States of the Union.

Resolved, That this Committee about to assemble in Columbia on the second Monday in May the adoption of some plan by which this determination of the people of the State shall be presented to Congress through our Senators and Representatives with the most effect and in the most solemn and imposing manner, and that the other Southern States of the Union be invited by said Committee to co-operate with us in the plan which should be adopted.

Resolved, That the Delegates appointed from this Committee be and they are hereby instructed to lay the foregoing resolutions before the Central Committee for their consideration and for such action as their wisdom and prudence dictate.

After which Col. F. J. Moses offered in addition the following:

Resolved, That the Delegates from Sumter be particularly instructed to present to the meeting at Columbia, the fact of the distribution by mail, of abolition pamphlets now flooding the South, and that the most energetic measures be recommended for its suppression.

The Chairman then appointed the following gentlemen the Delegates as called for by the Resolutions as follows: Col. F. J. Moses, Capt. J. D. Ashmore, Gen. S. R. Chandler, Capt. Francis Sumter, Col. Wm. Neutles, Col. J. J. Moore, Maj. A. C. Spain, Hon. J. P. Richardson, Hon. L. F. Rhame, Dr. J. J. Ingram and Dr. Saml. W. Witherspoon, to which committee the chairman of the meeting was added on motion of Col. F. J. Moses. It was Resolved, that the proceedings should be published in the Sumter Banner, after which the meeting adjourned.

JNO. L. MANNING, Chairman.

J. B. N. HAMPT, Secy.

FROM HAVANA.—The Steamer Isabel arrived in Charleston on Wednesday last with advices to the 8th. The Isabel made a splendid run of sixty-five hours from Havana to Charleston via Key West. No News however of import.

THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA has now 260 matriculates, two of whom are from Maryland. Last year it had only 212.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued orders for holding a Court-Martial in Washington, for the purpose of trying several officers high in command in the late Mexican squadron.

The Boston Courier states that counterfeit quarter eagles, well executed, are in circulation, also half dollars, dated 1847.

The Ballard Vale (Mass.) Machine shop, with all the tools, buildings, lands, &c. which cost within two years \$150,000, has been sold at auction for \$98,650. The purchaser was C. L. Hayward, esq.

The amount of Treasury note outstanding on the 1st of April, we learn from official reports of the Register, in yesterday's National Whig, was \$7,022,539.31.

A little girl at Lafayette, Wisconsin, trying to look cross-eyed, ruptured the external oblique muscle of the eye, and accordingly, the eye is drawn from its natural position towards the nose.

The verdict of the jury upon the body of David Sullivan, killed by the explosion of a boiler on the Eastern railroad, near Boston, on Monday, asserts that it was in consequence of the "boiler being old and defective and unfit for use." The engineer wounded was John Ennis.

A shock of an earthquake was felt at Newport, R. I. on Friday evening. It was of sufficient violence to throw down nearly a rod of stone fence on a farm near the town. The vibration lasted at least fifteen seconds, and seemed to die away in the North-west.

THE ODD FELLOWS.—There are 8000 members of this order within the bounds of Maryland. They are organized into fifty-three lodges. In the last three months of 1848, \$3,299.00 were expended by the several lodges as follows: For the relief of members, \$1,033.42; for relief of widowed families, \$2,075.20; for the education of orphans, \$523.34; for burying the dead \$1,637.10.